

In the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-18 (Canceled).

19. (New) A method for the accumulation and stabilization of DNA-containing components, characterized in that DNA-containing sample material is partially lysed in a lysis-binding buffer system comprising at least one lysis reagent and at least one solid adsorbent to release DNA-containing components, and the DNA-containing components are bound to the adsorbent, the surface of the adsorbent being functionalized with polymers consisting of a carrier polymer and/or acid component(s) of polymerizable acids or derivatives of polymerizable acids selected from acrylic acids or methacrylic acids, acrylamides or methacrylamides or acrylic esters, or from copolymers of carrier polymer and an acid component, the latter being selected from sulfonic acids, phosphonic acids or carboxylic acids.
20. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that a component not containing DNA is removed from the adsorbent in an additional step.
21. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that the adsorbent is added to a solution of the biological DNA-containing sample material prior to, simultaneously with, or after the lysis step.
22. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that copolymers with a monomer ratio of from 9:1 to 1:1, preferably from 9:1 to 3:1, of carrier polymer to acid component are used.

23. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that the content of the acid component in the reaction mixture is between 10% w/w and 50% w/w, preferably between 10% w/w and 25% w/w.
24. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that a vinylsulfonic acid derivative, preferably styrenesulfonic acid, is used as the acid component.
25. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that the adsorbent consists of organic or inorganic solid carrier materials to which the polymers are bound, preferably polystyrene, polysulfones, modified or non-modified silica gels, polyesters, polycarbonates, polyamides, or polymers bearing hydroxy groups, preferably cellulose, or polyvinyl alcohol derivatives.
26. (New) The method according to claim 25, characterized in that microparticles with an average diameter of 1-100  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 1-30  $\mu\text{m}$ , are used as the adsorbent.
27. (New) The method according to claim 25, characterized in that magnetic microparticles are used as the adsorbent.
28. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that the lysis reagent comprises at least one detergent in mixture with at least one native carbohydrate, preferably an oligosaccharide, and/or at least one complexing agent.
29. (New) The method according to claim 28, characterized in that a non-ionic detergent is used, preferably derivatives of the Triton, Tween, NP-40 series or mixtures thereof.
30. (New) The method according to claim 28, characterized in that a disaccharide, preferably saccharose, is used as the oligosaccharide.

31. (New) The method according to claim 28, characterized in that EDTA is used as complexing agent.
32. (New) The method according to claim 28, characterized in that the lysis reagent comprises Triton X-100, preferably 1% v/v, saccharose, preferably 2.5 M, and/or EDTA, preferably 0.5 M.
33. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that biological material is used as DNA-containing sample material, preferably blood, leukocyte fractions, buffy coats, urine, serum, plasma, cell suspensions of microorganisms, or digested material of plants.
34. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that cell organelles, preferably cell nuclei, mitochondria or chloroplasts, DNA-containing protein complexes, or DNA-containing viruses are accumulated as DNA-containing components.
35. (New) The method according to claim 19, characterized in that the DNA-containing components are removed from the solid adsorbent using aqueous salt solutions preferably containing alkali and alkaline earth halides.
36. (New) The method according to claim 35, characterized in that alkali and/or alkaline earth chlorides, preferably lithium and/or calcium chloride, are used at a concentration of from 0.01 to 3.0 M, preferably at a concentration of from 0.01 to 1.5 M.